UNITED NATIONS

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

Distr.
GENERAL

E/CN.15/1992/5
24 March 1992

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

COMMISSION ON CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE
First session
Vienna, 21-30 April 1992
Item 5 of the provisional agenda*

PREPARATIONS FOR THE NINTH UNITED NATIONS CONGRESS ON THE PREVENTION OF CRIME AND THE TREATMENT OF OFFENDERS

Note by the Secretary-General

CONTENTS

		Paragraphs	Page
INTRODUCTION		1-5	2
I.	PAST CONGRESSES	6-25	2
II.	PREPARATIONS FOR THE NINTH CONGRESS	26-57	6
	A. New functions of the Congress	26-29	6
	B. Substantive preparations	30-34	7
	C. In search of a new formula	35-40	9
	D. Organizational arrangements	41-49	10
	E. Rules of Procedure	50-57	12
III.	CONCLUDING REMARKS	58-59	15

Annexes

I.	Possible subjects for the Ninth Congress	17
II.	Substantive topics of past congresses	21
III.	Decisions and recommendations of the Eighth Congress that request follow-up action by the Ninth Congress	24

*E/CN.15/1992/1 and Corr.1.

V.92-52579 8259T

INTRODUCTION

1. Since 1955, the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders have been held every five years. The most recent one was the Eighth Congress, held at Havana in 1990. Under General Assembly resolution 415 (V), the functions of the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission, including the responsibility for convening the quinquennial congresses, were transferred to the United Nations. A body of model treaties, agreements and guidelines, unanimously adopted by recent congresses and welcomed by the General Assembly, attests to their productiveness and the crucial role they have played in reaching consensus on basic standards for national application and closer international cooperation in dealing with crime problems that increasingly transcend national frontiers. The record of achievement, particularly of the last two congresses, in developing an infrastructure for more effective international cooperation against crime should be emphasized, but much remains to be done, especially to consolidate cooperation and devise practical arrangements through which joint action in areas of common concern can proceed.

2. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1992/1, adopted the Statement of Principles and Programme of Action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme agreed by the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and subsequently approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/152; the Council also endorsed the role and function of the United Nations congresses, in accordance with the Statement of Principles and Programme of Action. With the Commission as the main United Nations policy-making body in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, governed by the rules of procedure of the functional commissions of the Economic and Social Council, the congresses would have a largely advisory and information-sharing function, requiring a new work formula.

3. One of the main functions of the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, established by Council resolution 1992/1, is to "prepare the congresses" and to "select precisely defined topics for the congresses in order to ensure a focused and productive discussion". The Commission is expected, accordingly, to consider the preparations for the Ninth Congress, to be held in 1995.

4. Preparations for each past congress have usually been initiated shortly after the previous one. It was emphasized at the Ministerial Meeting that the Commission should start functioning as soon as possible, so as to avoid a vacuum that would affect the preparations for the Ninth Congress (A/46/703, para. 61).

5. In order to assist the Commission with the preparations for the next Congress, the present note reviews briefly the contributions of past congresses and considers the envisaged functions of the next one, making proposals for possible substantive and organizational arrangements. A list of possible subjects for the Ninth Congress is given in annex I. The topics of previous congresses are listed in annex II.

I. PAST CONGRESSES

6. The origin of the United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders dates back to 1872, when the First International

Congress on the Prevention and Repression of Crime was held in London, bringing together experts and professionals from various countries to compare notes on criminal justice techniques. At the close of this Congress, the International Prison Commission was established, with a mandate to collect penitentiary statistics, encourage penal reform and convene international conferences.

7. The Commission, continuing the practice of holding congresses in European capitals, became affiliated with the League of Nations. At the Tenth Congress, held at Prague in 1930, it was renamed the International Penal and Penitentiary Commission (IPPC), in order to reflect its enlarged field of activities.

8. The United Nations, shortly after its inception, assumed leadership in the promotion of international work in crime prevention and criminal justice. In its resolution 415 (V) and annex, the General Assembly approved the Plan prepared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in consultation with the IPPC, in which the United Nations assumed the responsibility for convening every five years an international congress similar to those previously organized by the IPPC.*

9. The First United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders took place in 1955, in the Palais des Nations at Geneva; it was followed by seven congresses held at five-year intervals in various cities of the world (for the dates, venues and substantive topics of the past eight congresses, see annex II).

10. The First Congress was attended mainly by government delegations, organizations and individuals from Western Europe and North America. Its topics reflected the concerns of the day. The Second Congress was convened in London in 1960, initiating the practice of holding the congresses in various parts of the world. The increased participation, reflecting the expanding membership of the United Nations, started to include a growing number of developing countries, and led to the consideration of a wider range of issues, including the relationship between crime and social change. The Third Congress, held at Stockholm in 1965, dealt in depth with the prevention of criminality. The presence of representatives from an ever-increasing number of newly independent nations was a palpable force. It was emphasized that developing nations should not mechanically copy criminal justice institutions developed in Western countries; like the Second Congress, the Third Congress placed increased emphasis on the needs of developing countries.

11. The sessions of the Congress were a mix of official statements and professional discussions, and lectures were given by eminent experts. From the start, policy recommendations were made on what were deemed priority issues. In particular, the First Congress adopted the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners 1/ and recommendations on the training, status and selection of prison staff.

12. The Fourth Congress unanimously adopted the Kyoto Declaration (see Economic and Social Council resolution 1584 (L)), in which the emphasis lay

---

*For the history and assessment of the United Nations congresses, see Manual López-Rey y Arrojo, "The quinquennial United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders", International Review of Criminal Policy, No. 34 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.78.IV.8), p. 3.

on the importance of planning for crime prevention in the context of development and strengthening international cooperation in crime prevention. The Fifth Congress, inter alia, adopted the Declaration on the Protection of All Persons from Being Subjected to Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (General Assembly resolution 3452 (XXX), annex), which had great political impact, and led to the subsequent adoption by the General Assembly of the convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (General Assembly resolution 39/46) and of other important international instruments. 2/ In addition, the Fifth Congress considered the draft international code of police ethics, drawn up by a working group of police experts, which eventually led to the adoption by the General Assembly of the Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials (resolution 34/169).

13. The impact of the Fifth Congress was such that it led to an increased interest in the congresses by Governments. Subsequently, certain arrangements were reviewed to meet the new expectations. Thus, the General Assembly, in its resolution 32/60, entrusted the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control with the function of preparing the congresses by submitting appropriate proposals to the Economic and Social Council. The Economic and Social Council, in its resolution 1979/19, formally entrusted the Committee with this function, with a view to considering and facilitating the introduction of more effective methods and ways of preventing crime and improving the treatment of offenders. The Committee continued to fulfil its role as the body principally responsible for the preparation of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Congresses.

14. The rules of procedure of the congresses were revised, in accordance with the provisions of General Assembly resolution 32/60, "with a view to bringing them into conformity with current practice in other United Nations bodies, conferences and congresses convened under the auspices of the United Nations". This meant that the status of governmental representatives was strengthened, compared with other categories of participants, such as representatives of non-governmental organizations and individual experts.

15. Nevertheless, the congresses continued to attract the interest of the professional community in the field of crime prevention and criminal justice, for they offered a unique occasion for the exchange of views and experience to criminal justice administrators, members of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations, scholars and practitioners.

16. While expert meetings had been held in preparation for the previous congresses with the support of interested Governments and organizations, the Sixth Congress was the first to be preceded by five official regional preparatory meetings. It adopted the Caracas Declaration (General Assembly resolution 35/171, annex) and a number of resolutions requesting the Secretariat to take action on various matters.

17. The Seventh Congress, preceded by five interregional and five regional preparatory meetings, adopted a number of international instruments in crime prevention and criminal justice, as well as various resolutions and decisions calling for the development of some new international instruments.

18. Preparatory work for the Eighth Congress, including the formulation and review of draft international instruments, in pursuance of mandates laid down by the Seventh Congress and Economic and Social Council, was carried out under the guidance of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, involving the

five interregional and five regional preparatory meetings, held in 1988 and 1989 respectively.

19. In addition to the discussions on the respective topics and consideration of the draft international instruments, the Eighth Congress held two workshops, on alternatives to imprisonment and on the computerization of criminal justice. Besides the official sessions, a number of ancillary meetings on various subjects were organized under the auspices of non-governmental organizations, with the participation of government representatives and individual experts. Following the trend of the previous congresses, the Eighth Congress adopted, all by consensus, important international instruments, resolutions and recommendations.

20. There were some changes in the substantive and organizational preparations for the Eighth Congress. The five regional preparatory meetings were held after, and not before, the five interregional preparatory meetings, drawing on a well-focused discussion guide, prepared in advance on the basis of the recommendations of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control (A/CONF.144/PM.1). This change of order had certain implications, since the functions of these two kinds of meetings were quite different: the regional preparatory meetings were intergovernmental, with the participation of Government representatives of the respective regions, whereas the interregional meetings were attended by independent experts selected by the Secretary-General on the basis of equitable geographical distribution and specific competence and expertise in the subject matters. Both types of meetings were also attended by a representative of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, appointed by its Chairman.

21. Convening the intergovernmental regional meetings at a later stage meant that they were held closer to the time of the Congress itself, when most of the substantive proposals, in particular the texts of the draft international instruments, were available to Governments. This enabled them to express more definitive views on the drafts, which could be revised accordingly and submitted to the Congress.

22. As a matter of fact, the Eighth Congress was the first one in which all but one 3/ of the draft instruments had been thoroughly examined and discussed by the international community. Prior to their adoption by the Eighth Congress, the draft recommendations proposed by the interregional meetings of experts (A/CONF.144/IPM.1-5) had been considered by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its tenth session, and by the Economic and Social Council (Council resolution 1989/69); reviewed by government representatives during the regional preparatory meetings (A/CONF.144/RPM.1-5), further revised by the Committee at its eleventh session, 4/ and finally submitted to the Congress through the Council (resolution 1990/23).

23. The resolutions adopted by the Eighth Congress contain many provisions requesting various Governments, for example, the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, the interregional and regional institutes, the Secretary-General and the Ninth Congress to take specific actions (see annex III).

24. In its decision entitled "Implementation of the conclusions of the Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders", 5/ the Congress requested the Secretary-General, in carrying forward the conclusions of the Congress, to give priority attention to specific practical measures to combat international crime and to promote the

effective implementation of norms, standards and instruments adopted by the international community, and to the provision, where practicable, of technical cooperation to Member States at their request. The General Assembly, in its resolution 45/121, welcomed the instruments and resolutions adopted by the Eighth Congress, endorsed the above decision, and requested the Secretary-General, inter alia, to circulate the report of the Congress to Member States and intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations in order to ensure that it was disseminated as widely as possible.

25. In pursuance of General Assembly resolution 32/59, in which the Assembly invited Member States to implement the relevant conclusions of the Fifth Congress and provide to the Secretary-General information relating to the measures taken in this respect, the Secretary-General had prepared a report on the information received, for submission to the Sixth Congress and to the General Assembly (A/35/289). Similar procedures were followed in relation to the recommendations of the Sixth and Seventh Congresses, and the Secretary-General submitted relevant reports both to the Assembly and to the Seventh and Eighth Congresses respectively (A/40/482 and A/45/324). It should be noted that, as a departure from previous practice, the reports of the Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Congresses were submitted directly to the General Assembly for its consideration and action.

II. PREPARATIONS FOR THE NINTH CONGRESS

A. New functions of the Congress

26. At the Meeting of the Intergovernmental Working Group on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and the Ministerial Meeting on the same subject, it was agreed that the quinquennial congresses would continue to play an important role in the fight against crime and in assuring effective and humane criminal justice. Some delegations were of the view that the function of the congresses should be reconsidered; they recalled earlier congresses, at which the main focus was on information exchange, and expressed a preference for that format. Some thought that standard-setting, as the main activity of the congresses, now had to give way to an implementation review, while others believed that standard-setting should continue, although possibly in a more selective fashion and at a reduced pace.

27. It was also felt that the congresses should no longer have primary responsibility for policy determination, since this function would be incumbent upon the new Commission. Their predominant function should rather be to serve as world-wide forums, affording a major opportunity for the exchange of information, expertise and experience. The contributions of non-governmental organizations should be fully integrated into the Congress programme.*

28. The results of these discussions are reflected in the Statement of Principles and Programme of Action of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme (General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex). In paragraph 29, it is stipulated that the congresses, as a consultative body of the programme, shall provide a forum for:

---

*These views are reflected more fully in the reports of the two Meetings (A/CONF.156/2, paras. 43-45 and A/46/703, paras. 59-60).

"(a) The exchange of views between States, intergovernmental organizations, non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing various professions and disciplines;

"(b) The exchange of experiences in research, law and policy development;

"(c) The identification of emerging trends and issues in crime prevention and criminal justice;

"(d) The provision of advice and comments to the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice on selected matters submitted to it by the Commission;

"(e) The submission of suggestions, for the consideration of the Commission, regarding possible subjects for the programme of work."

29. The new Commission is henceforth to fulfil the policy-making role that the congresses have, in the past, helped to define, and adequate representation of different regions and approaches is to be assured. Still, in view of the increased number of Government participants in recent congresses,* careful consideration might be given to how this unique resource could best be used, both as the Commission's larger platform and as a further mechanism for enhanced international cooperation.

B. Substantive preparations

30. In the past, preparations for the congresses were scheduled as follows:**

(a) Four years before the congress was to take place, the proposed topics of the provisional agenda were identified by the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control and submitted to the Economic and Social Council for approval;

(b) Approximately four years before the congress, a discussion guide was prepared for use at the regional and interregional preparatory meetings;

---

*At the First Congress, there were 51; at the Second Congress, 70; at the Third Congress, 74; at the Fourth Congress, 85; at the Fifth Congress, 101; at the Sixth Congress, 102; at the Seventh Congress, 125; and at the Eighth Congress, 127. In view of the recent expansion of the United Nations membership to 175 countries, attendance at the Ninth Congress is very likely to be more than it was at the Eighth Congress, when the United Nations had 159 Member States.

**For the specific timetable of the preparatory activities for the Eighth Congress, see the reports of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its ninth, tenth and eleventh sessions (E/AC.57/1986/9, chapter V; E/AC.57/1988/17, chapter VII; and E/AC.57/1990/8, chapter IV); Economic and Social Council resolutions 1987/49, 1989/69 and 1990/23; and the reports of the interregional and regional preparatory meetings for the Eighth Congress (A/CONF.144/IPM.1-5 and A/CONF.144/RPM.1-5).

(c) Approximately three years before the congress, the Committee reviewed the progress of the preparations for the congress, and its chairman designated members of the Committee to attend the regional and interregional meetings on its behalf;

(d) Approximately two years before the congress, interregional (or regional) preparatory meetings were held;

(e) One year before the congress:

(i) Regional (or interregional) meetings were held;

(ii) Consultants provided contributions and inputs for the preparation of the working papers for the Congress;

(iii) The Secretariat finalized the working papers and other relevant documentation, taking into account the results obtained at the preparatory meetings, under the guidance of the Committee and the Economic and Social Council.

31. While the Statement of Principles and Programme of Action led to some changes in this schedule, such as the discontinuation of the interregional preparatory meetings and the dissolution of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, the Commission has been empowered to serve as the preparatory body for the Congress, and, as such, has the responsibility to select "precisely defined topics for the congresses in order to ensure a focused and productive discussion" (General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex, subpara. 30 (b)); these are to be submitted to the Economic and Social Council for approval.

32. The topics should be chosen in the light of the pressing crime-related concern of the day. They should reflect problems that have emerged and new opportunities for action, and should enable participants to make practical recommendations. At the Eighth Congress and in the General Assembly at its forty-fifth session, a number of resolutions were adopted containing mandates to be followed up at the Ninth Congress (see annex III).

33. In order to provide the Commission with a basis for planning the Ninth Congress, the Secretariat initiated an informal consultation process. Proposals on possible topics have been identified in an effort to cluster previous mandates and major concerns of the international community. These proposals, contained in annex I to the present note, have been circulated in order to ellicit the views of government-appointed national correspondents, former members of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control, and the interregional and regional institutes; they represent some preliminary ideas and are in no way intended to delimit comments and suggestions, on the understanding that the number of topics will depend on the duration of the Congress, to be determined by the Commission. The results of this consultation process will be reported directly to the Commission.

34. The discontinuance of the interregional preparatory meetings imposes an additional responsibility on the Commission, which is to consider the topics for the Congress in depth. In fact, once the topics have been selected, it might be necessary both to conceptualize them properly and to start developing concrete proposals for consideration by the Congress. This may necessitate calling upon some of the experts on the roster to be developed by the Commission, or establishing a working group charged with this task. Non-governmental organizations have, of course, played an important role in the substantive preparations for the congresses. Inter-organizational colloquiums on a single topic have also been organized since 1973 by four major non-governmental organizations active in the field.* A coordinating committee was also established, which sought to consolidate the contributions of the latter organizations and plan their own international conferences so as to synchronize them with the congress cycle. The expertise of the organizations and the professional community can further enrich the substantive congress preparations.

C. In search of a new formula

35. By returning to a more limited format, with the focus mainly on the exchange of information and experience, the Congress would, in a sense, have come full circle, except for two factors that would make it different from its predecessors before the Fifth Congress. First, the Ninth Congress envisaged only as a forum for exchanging information and experiences may not be sufficient for a world in transformation. Systemic changes, ethnic strife, massive population movements, expanding trade and dwindling borders have, inter alia, generated vast increases in crime, expected to continue and probably to get worse. Concrete, broad-based action against crime is urgently needed through joint initiatives of various kinds, and the Commission may wish to suggest how the Congress can best be programmed in that direction.

36. Secondly, there have been considerable changes since the time of the Fifth Congress. Conferences that serve as a forum for the exchange of information have become numerous, especially those organized by non-governmental organizations. The new formula of the Ninth Congress should be considered in this context and, at the same time, as a framework for action-oriented exchanges of a more fundamental type: between South and North, between representatives of progressive and traditionally oriented criminal justice systems, and between practitioners interested in sharing experiences and offering technical and substantive advice on possible solutions in matters of common concern.

37. As noted at the Ministerial Meeting on the Creation of an Effective United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme and in General Assembly resolution 46/152, the importance of the quinquennial United Nations congresses on the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders lies in the international exchange of expertise and experience between the participants representing different regions, systems and stages of development. The formula for the new Congress, will, however, be meaningful when discussions focus on the matters that are not only globally or regionally important but also operationally useful to Governments, practitioners and the

---

*International Association of Penal Law, International Penal and Penitentiary Foundation; International Society for Criminology and International Society of Social Defence.

research community. How the proceedings can be optimized to further this aim is a matter to which the Commission may wish to give its attention.

38. The Commission may also wish to consider more effective and innovative ways of preparing the documentation for the Congress. For example, the working papers prepared by the Secretariat for each topic just six weeks before the Congress are usually received by Governments either at the Congress itself, or at best shortly before it takes place. They can hardly, therefore, be used by Member States as a basis for preparing their contributions to the Congress, which are usually finalized well in advance by the respective national committees. As a consequence, such working papers have limited value and impact, since their content cannot be reflected in the national preparations for the Congress.

39. One way of counteracting this would be to prepare working papers on each agenda item at the outset, providing Member States with the information they need for their preparatory activities for the Congress. Under such a procedure, it would be important for the Secretariat to be able to obtain consultants' reports and for funding to be available at an earlier stage. The regional preparatory meetings could express their views on how the working papers should be further developed and progressively revised, before being submitted to the Congress with the approval of the Commission. This proposed arrangement would make it possible to use the resources of Member States and the Secretariat more effectively, permitting the Commission to exercise an overview function and coordinate the respective preparatory activities.

40. In considering the new formula, the Commission may also wish to recommend how best to follow up the results of the Congress, including relevant recommendations for action by the United Nations system and by the regional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders and associated institutes.

D. Organizational arrangements

41. The organizational arrangements should include a recommendation to the Economic and Social Council on the dates, length and venue of the Ninth Congress and the regional preparatory meetings. In the Statement of Principles and Programme of Action it is stipulated that quinquennial regional meetings should be held under the guidance of the Commission on issues related to the agenda of the Commission or of the congresses, or on any other matters, except when a region does not consider them necessary.

1. Venue

42. At the time of writing, no official invitation has yet been received from any Government. Two of the past congresses were held at the United Nations Office at Geneva; of the remaining six, three were hosted by the Governments of Western European countries, two by Governments of Latin American countries, and one by an Asian Government.

2. Dates and duration

43. The dates of the Ninth Congress need to be set in consultation with the host country, if any, as soon as possible after the venue has been determined, so that publicity and information activities can be started, together with logistical planning. As 1995 will also mark the fiftieth anniversary of the

United Nations, the Ninth Congress may be scheduled with this in mind, so as not to coincide with other events. As for the duration, in the Statement of Principles and Programme of Action it is stipulated that the congresses should be held every five years, for a period of between five and ten working days. In deciding the length of the Congress, the Commission will wish to note that past congresses were preceded by two days of pre-sessional consultations.

3. Documentation

44. Specific recommendations might also be made concerning the number, content, style and timing of Congress documentation, that is to say, the discussion guide for the preparatory meetings, their reports and working papers and other documents, national statements and submissions prepared by intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations.

4. Format

45. The Commission may wish to consider whether the present system of a plenary session for the umbrella topic and two concurrent committee meetings is suitable for the Ninth Congress, especially if the overall number of topics on the agenda is to be reduced. There is considerable merit in the past practice of holding a plenary and two committee sessions, for the plenary meetings have given countries an opportunity to describe recent developments, including both achievements and problems. Written national statements have been found most useful, but not all countries have been in a position to produce them, and the plenary expositions have provided an overview of the situation, supplemented by presentations and statements on the specific topics considered in committee meetings. In this connection, the Commission could provide some assistance for national preparations for the Congress, including national statements, and a handbook could be developed with the help of interested Governments.*

5. Workshops, ancillary meetings and other sessions

46. The research workshops, demonstration sessions (for example on computer applications) and ancillary meetings organized by non-governmental organizations, which have also included government representatives, have been deemed by most participants in the Congress to be very useful and worth expanding. In the Statement of Principles and Programme of Action, it is noted that: "Action-oriented research workshops on topics selected by the Commission, as part of a congress programme, and ancillary meetings associated with the congresses should be encouraged". (General Assembly resolution 46/152, annex, para. 29(d).) The less formal proceedings and opportunity for direct interchanges have generated wide interest and lively discussions, furthering professional contacts that many see as perhaps the key function of the congresses and other international meetings. The opportunities for such contacts could profitably be multiplied in a purposeful and structured way, so that they can yield the desired benefits and appropriate follow-up.

---

*See, for example, the consultation document prepared by the Canadian Government (Ministry of Justice, Policy, Programmes and Research Sector), for the Eighth Congress.

47. For example, in accordance with the practice at most professional and scientific meetings and the congress's ancillary meetings, panels of experts, including government officials, could be used to animate and focus the discussion. While United Nations consultants have served as resource persons at past Congresses, scheduled participants and designated experts could constitute panels that would stimulate group dynamics.

48. Another possibility would be to organize more practically oriented workshops, affording those present a chance to discuss problems they have encountered, for example in the national application of United Nations standards and norms, and eliciting suggestions from other participants on how to overcome these problems, on the basis of their own experiences. Such problem-oriented workshops, or others, could focus on innovative programmes and approaches that might have scope for replication in, or adaptation to, other contexts. As part of the strategy actively to promote technical cooperation, officials and practitioners who have pioneered or are familiar with new programmes and approaches could meet with their counterparts from less affluent countries, if they are interested in exploring them, and provide the necessary material and/or professional assistance. These could be issue-oriented planning sessions between possible donors and recipients, to consider joint ventures, followed by the development of operational projects to be implemented bilaterally or multilaterally.

49. The network of interregional, regional and associated institutes, national correspondents, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations could fulfil a truly catalytic role in this exercise. They could make use of the opportunities provided by the congresses to pursue new initiatives and augment their constituencies actively and interactively. The recently established International Scientific and Professional Advisory Council and its resource groups can help in this process by giving it impetus and coordinating the contributions of organizations and associated experts.

E. Rules of procedure

50. The rules of procedure for the congresses underwent major modifications between the Fifth and the Sixth Congresses, in accordance with the expanded functions of the congresses as a policy-making body and the more extensive political involvement of Governments. Since the nature and functions of the Ninth Congress have been modified, the Commission may wish to consider drawing up a new set of rules of procedure for the Ninth Congress, in accordance with its new role. In order to provide the Commission with relevant information, a brief account of the changes in the rules of procedure of past congresses is given below.

51. The main elements of the rules of procedure of the First to Fifth Congresses,* which reflected their character as meetings of Governments, on the one hand, and of organizations and individual experts, on the other, are as follows:

---

*The rules of procedure of the first five congresses are contained, respectively, in document A/CONF.6/L.1; in Report of the Second United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, London, 8-19 August 1960: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. 61.V.3), annex IV; in Third United Nations Congress on

(a) The congresses had several categories of participants: representatives officially designated by their Governments; representatives of specialized agencies of the United Nations system, intergovernmental organizations and non-governmental organizations; and individual participants having a direct interest in the field of crime prevention or social defence;

(b) The congresses considered the items included in the agenda prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations on the advice of the advisory committee;

(c) The congresses had a steering committee, composed of the president of the congress, the representative of the Secretary-General and certain officers of the congress. The Steering Committee was the governing body of the congress;

(d) The congresses were conducted in plenary and section* meetings. At plenary meetings, voting was confined to government delegations, each of which had one vote. After the vote, the presiding officer could request, for consultative purposes, that the views of individual participants and of the representatives of specialized agencies, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations be expressed by a show of hands. In section meetings, all participants had the right to vote. Decisions both of the Congress and of the section meetings were made by a majority of those voting;

(e) The Secretary-General designated a chairman, vice-chairman and rapporteur for each section;

(f) Any draft resolution proposed for adoption by the congresses could not be submitted for consideration at a plenary meeting unless it was sponsored by certain number of delegations (two or three) and cleared by the Steering Committee in advance of the plenary meeting;

(g) The report of the Congress was prepared by the Secretariat of the United Nations.

52. At the Fifth Congress, a proposal was made for extensive amendments to the provisional rules of procedure. The Congress decided to recommend that the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control review the rules of procedure of the congresses with a view to bringing them into conformity with the current practice of other major United Nations conferences. 6/

(continued) the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Stockholm, 9-18 August 1965: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. 67.IV.1, annex III; in Fourth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Kyoto, Japan, 17-26 August 1970: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.71.IV.8), annex II; and in Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Geneva, 1-12 September 1975: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.2 and Corrigendum), annex II.

*In a subsequent amendment to the rules of procedure (see para. 56 below), the words "section" and "subsection" were replaced by the words "committee" and "subcommittee".

53. The General Assembly, in its resolution 32/60, endorsed this recommendation of the Fifth Congress and requested the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control to submit the revised draft rules of procedure to the Economic and Social Council. The Committee considered this question at its fifth session and adopted and submitted the revised rules to the Council for its approval. 7/

54. The Council, in its decision 1979/25, as revised by its decision 1980/105, accordingly approved a new set of rules of procedure, which was adopted by the Sixth Congress with minor amendments. This new set of rules led to a still more prominent role for Governments in the Congress.

55. Some of the basic elements of the new rules of procedure, which with minor changes remained in effect until the Eighth Congress,* were as follows:

(a) Delegations of Governments were considered to be the primary participants in the congresses. Representatives of specialized agencies of the United Nations, intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts were accepted as observers, without the right to vote;

(b) The Credentials Committee examined the credentials of representatives and reports to the Congress;

(c) There were as many committees of the whole as might be approved from time to time by the Economic and Social Council;

(d) The Congress elected from among the representatives of participating States a president, a number of vice-presidents and a rapporteur-general, as well as a chairman for each of the committees. Those officers constituted the General Committee (in contrast to the Steering Committee, no representative of the Secretariat was included in the General Committee);

(e) The congresses considered the agenda items approved by the Economic and Social Council on the recommendation of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control;

(f) Unless the Congress decided otherwise, decisions of the Congress on all matters of substance required a two-thirds majority of the Government representatives present and voting;

(g) The report of the Congress was prepared by the Rapporteur-General and adopted by the Congress.

56. In addition to these modifications, the rules of procedure contained a detailed set of articles concerning the quorum, powers of the president, points of order, speeches, right of reply etc. The new provisions laid the ground for the vigorous involvement of Governments in the deliberations of the congress.

---

*The rules of procedure of the sixth, seventh and eighth congresses are contained, respectively, in document A/CONF.87/2, as amended in Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Caracas, Venezuela, 25 August-5 September 1980: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.81.IV.4), chap. III, para. 28; in document A/CONF.121/2; and in document A/CONF.144/2.

57. In view of this transformation of the rules of procedure, the Commission may wish to ask the Secretariat, especially the Office of Legal Affairs, to prepare a new set of draft rules of procedure, for consideration at its second session, with guidance on the basic contents of the rules concerning the above-mentioned elements.

III. CONCLUDING REMARKS

58. The United Nations congresses are unique among major United Nations meetings in that they bring together three categories of participants: representatives of Governments, representatives of intergovernmental and non-governmental organizations and individual experts representing the professional and academic community. This diversity has enriched the congresses and fostered the cross-fertilization of knowledge and know-how between policy-makers, administrators, practitioners, scholars, researchers and advocates of practical reforms. At the forty-sixth session of the General Assembly, it was stated that "As the advisory body for the Programme, the congresses could play an important part in in-depth examination of the theoretical foundations for the strategy to be implemented by the international community in fighting crime" (A/C.3/46/SR.59, para. 6). In short, the congress cannot and should not imitate or replace research conferences, but should discharge a world-wide function combining research and action, as a catalyst for action-oriented recommendations and practical projects.

59. The recent restructuring of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal justice programme entails considerable changes in the function of the United Nations congresses and their preparatory process, both in substantive and organizational respects. As the preparatory body of the Ninth Congress, the Commission may wish to consider the substantive and organizational activities for the Congress in the light of the present note, taking into account also the arrangements for the past congresses, and to provide specific proposals and recommendations designed to ensure its timely preparations and success, in particular clear guidance to the Secretariat on the relevant issues involved.

Notes

1/ See Human Rights: A Compilation of International Instruments (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.88.XIV.1), sect. G.

2/ Principles of Medical Ethics relevant to the Role of Health Personnel, particularly Physicians, in the Protection of Prisoners and Detainees against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (General Assembly resolution 37/194); and Body of Principles for the Protection of All Persons under Any Form of Detention or Imprisonment (General Assembly resolution 43/173).

3/ "Model treaty for the prevention of crimes that infringe on the cultural heritage of peoples in the form of movable property", Eighth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.91.IV.2), chap. I, sect. B, resolution 1.

4/ Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 1990, Supplement No. 10 (E/1990/31), chap. I, sect. C.

5/ Eighth United Nations Congress ..., chap I, sect. D.

6/ Report of the Fifth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders, Geneva, 1-12 September 1975: report prepared by the Secretariat (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.76.IV.2 and Corrigendum), chap. I, para. 26.

7/ Report of the Committee on Crime Prevention and Control at its fifth session (E/CN.5/558), chap. VI, paras. 55-57.

Annex I

POSSIBLE SUBJECTS FOR THE NINTH CONGRESS

1. IMPLEMENTATION OF THE UNITED NATIONS CRIME PREVENTION AND CRIMINAL JUSTICE POLICY AND PROGRAMME: TECHNICAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE FOR REFORM AND STRENGTHENING OF THE RULE OF LAW

   A. Crime prevention and justice for the protection of society: sustained development and the enjoyment of basic human rights

   B. Taking stock: promoting, monitoring and evaluating progress in the implementation of United Nations instruments, standards and norms under existing constraints, including the obstacles encountered and means of overcoming them.

   C. Assessment of needs in relation to available resources, through cost/benefit analysis, as a basis for a new programmatic approach for multilateral cooperation; prototypes and manuals for national application, model laws and regional commentaries; transfer of knowledge and know-how through advisory services, training and education, including global training schemes and a clearing-house of training needs and facilities, training of trainers, personnel exchanges and information sharing and dissemination through the global information network on crime and criminal justice; action-oriented comparative research and evaluation, including networking and experimental innovation through feasibility and pre-investment studies, pilot schemes and demonstration projects.

   D. New forms and dimensions of aid: funding possibilities and cost-sharing arrangements; donor re-evaluation of aid priorities; investment planning for a multiplier effect; tapping new resources (for example the private sector); mobilizing national and international support.

   E. Practical technical assistance: the role of the United Nations in fostering and coordinating global efforts, in cooperation with Governments and regional and subregional institutions.

   F. Projected inputs for a strategic technical cooperation plan: outline of goals, priorities, targets of activities and costs, as a framework for international action for the period 1995-2000.

2. COLLABORATIVE ACTION AGAINST ECONOMIC, ORGANIZED AND ENVIRONMENTAL CRIME

   A. Impact of recent transformations on organized, economic and environmental criminality and foreseeable developments: (a) movement towards common markets; (b) emergence of new States and of market or mixed economies; (c) population movements, in search of greater opportunities.

   B. New forms and transnational dimensions of economic and organized crime and their interfaces: (a) economic crime: smuggling and black markets, consumer fraud, tax evasion, banking offences; (b) organized crime: traffic in arms, drugs, persons (including illegal

immigrants), body parts and national patrimony; instrumental use of children; (c) ecological offences: dumping, disposal of nuclear waste, pollution, endangerment of wildlife.

C. Means of gauging the extent and trends of such crimes: information-gathering and dissemination; cost-of-crime data, indicators and indices; non-criminal justice sources and other research, including policy evaluation.

D. Preventive measures to forestall further escalation of economic, environmental and organized crime:

(a) Fighting crime through measures in kind, that is, economic crime through economic means and organized crime through more effective organizational forms; seizure and confiscation of illegal profits; accountability and compliance monitoring; (b) law reform and law enforcement (police, customs), regulatory provisions and self-regulation; (c) specific measures against collusive activities (for example corruption, money laundering, dumping).

E. Prosecution and sanctions: special problems and requirements; corporate and individual responsibility; assessing current measures; developing more effective sanctions and dispositions.

F. Utilization and training of personnel: intelligence law enforcement units, specialized courts; multidisciplinary teams.

G. International cooperation and technical assistance: implementation of existing conventions and model treaties; regional and international criminal jurisdictions; harmonization of legislation and mutual assistance; practical collaboration among the services concerned; codes of conduct (for example for the public service); application of manuals and other means to promote widespread change (for example to curtail corruption); quality control to safeguard international aid; collaborative action by the United Nations system and other entities concerned, including the World Bank, the United Nations Development Programme and regional institutions.

3. CRIME PREVENTION FOR SECURITY, STABILITY, PEACE AND DEMOCRACY

A. The concept of security and public safety: Justice - the bulwark of democracy.

B. Definition and scope of crime prevention measures: service delivery, strategy-building and evaluation, practical steps for implementation at the local level.

C. The exercise of police power and other crime prevention functions: urban security, crowd management and control, civil strife and transportation safety; restraints on the use of force and sanctioning; increased accountability and civilian review; effective protection of individual and collective rights.

D. Community policing and the maintenance of law and order: innovative methods to foster law-abiding behaviour, social control, and public support.

E. Community participation and consultation: preventive and security-conscious education and curricula; public opinion and public awareness; the role of the media.

F. Professional human resource development: upgrading capabilities and performance standards through specialized training in order to enhance operational skills and strengthen the capacity of crime prevention systems nationally and globally.

G. Communication networks: data banks and information systems for laws and regulations, equipment, apparatus and exhibitions; improved mutual assistance and transfer of knowledge.

H. Coordination of decision-making and collaborative scientific research: policy and practice from the United Nations perspective.

4. CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN TRANSITION: SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY FOR MORE EFFECTIVE MANAGEMENT

A. Assessing crime trends, including victimization surveys and crime projections: information systems and intelligence-gathering techniques; identification of new technologies employed by emerging criminal networks as a basis for counterstrategies.

B. Science and technology in the service of crime prevention: threat assessment and risk management; use of scientific and technological advances for crime detection and criminal investigation.

C. Use of modern technology and management techniques in the administration of justice: computerization, with due regard to privacy and other human rights issues; use of "appropriate technology" in developing countries; prosecution, adjudication and the treatment of offenders and victims, for example the balance of rights and obligations; the sentencing process; adjuncts and alternatives to imprisonment; prison conditions, that is to say, education, training, work, overcrowding, riots; special categories of detainees or prisoners, namely those awaiting trial, young offenders, prisoners serving life sentences, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS/HIV); evaluation of penal measures and treatment effectiveness.

D. Training in the use of science and technology: video and programmed instruction; attitude changes; upgrading of professional skills to foster compatibility of goals.

E. Transnational strategies using technological and scientific advances to keep ahead of offenders: comprehensive information-sharing and exchange systems (development of a thesaurus and computerized translations) and joint practical action drawing on latest innovations, to be shared globally.

F. Coordination of policy development and implementation: development of communication networks; promotion of coordination in decision-making and policy implementation between the agencies of the criminal justice system; promotion of policy analysis and research as tools for monitoring and evaluation.

5. VIOLENCE PREVENTION AND CONTROL, NON-VIOLENT CONFLICT RESOLUTION AND VICTIM PROTECTION

A. Kinds of violence and factors contributing to their escalation:

(a) Kinds of violence: civil strife and ethnic conflict; violence against migrants; terrorism; institutional violence; violent "street crime"; domestic violence, including violence against children, women and the elderly;

(b) Contributory factors: nationalistic aspirations and long-standing animosities; hardships of systems in transition; migration in search of a better life, and marginalization (including illicit status and pursuits) of new arrivals; backlash against migrant and other minorities.

B. Counteraction, national and international

(a) Provision of greater economic opportunities and social safety nets; planned change, with built-in safeguards; joint problem-solving and multilateral dialogue; (b) early warning system for State violence and civil strife; (c) research, including pilot schemes, with evaluation, and technical cooperation and assistance for the prevention and control of violence; (d) development and application of conflict-resolution techniques, mediation and peaceful settlement of disputes; professional training; civic education and public sensitization; early preventive psycho-social developmental education;

C. Towards a concerted approach: coordinated action, integrated strategies and joint mechanisms for violence and victimization prevention, both nationally and internationally, involving all parts of the United Nations system, to curtail abuses, particularly for victim protection and assistance, including mechanisms of recourse and redress.

Annex II

SUBSTANTIVE TOPICS OF PAST CONGRESSES

First Congress, Geneva, 22 August-3 September 1955

1. Standard Minimum Rules for the treatment of prisoners
2. Selection and training personnel for penal and correctional institutions
3. Open penal and correctional institutions;
4. Prison labour
5. Prevention of juvenile delinquency

Second Congress, London, 8-19 August 1960

1. New forms of juvenile delinquency: their origin, prevention and treatment
2. Special police services for the prevention of juvenile delinquency
3. Prevention of types of criminality resulting from social changes and accompanying economic development in less developed countries
4. Short-term imprisonment
5. The integration of prison labour with the national economy, including the remuneration of prisoners
6. Pre-release treatment and after-care, as well as assistance to dependants of prisoners

Third Congress, Stockholm, 9-18 August 1965

General theme: Prevention of criminality

1. Social change and criminality
2. Social forces and the prevention of criminality (with particular reference to the public, the family, educational facilities and occupational opportunities)
3. Community preventive action (with particular reference to the planning and implementation of medical, police and social programmes)
4. Measures to combat recidivism (with particular reference to adverse conditions of detention pending trial and inequality in the administration of justice)
5. Probation (especially adult probation) and other non-institutional measures
6. Special preventive and treatment measures for young adults

Fourth Congress, Kyoto, 17-26 August 1970

General theme: Crime and development

1. Social defence policies in relation to development planning
2. Participation of the public in the prevention and control of crime and delinquency
3. The Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners in the light of recent developments in the correctional field
4. Organization of research for policy development in social defence

Fifth Congress, Geneva, 1-12 September 1975

General theme: Crime prevention and control - the challenge of the last quarter of the century

1. Changes in forms and dimensions of criminality - transnational and national
2. Criminal legislation, judicial procedures and other forms of social control in the prevention of crime
3. The emerging roles of the police and other law enforcement agencies, with special reference to changing expectations and minimum standards of performance
4. The treatment of offenders, in custody or in the community, with special reference to the implementation of the Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners adopted by the United Nations
5. Economic and social consequences of crime: new challenges for research and planning

Sixth Congress, Caracas, 25 August-5 September 1980

General theme: Crime prevention and the quality of life

1. Crime trends and crime prevention strategies
2. Juvenile justice: before and after the onset of delinquency
3. Crime and the abuse of power: offences and offenders beyond the reach of the law
4. Deinstitutionalization of corrections and its implications for the residual prisoner
5. United Nations norms and guidelines in criminal justice: from standard-setting to implementation, and capital punishment
6. New perspectives in crime prevention and criminal justice and development: the role of international cooperation

Seventh Congress, Milan, 26 August-6 September 1985

General theme: Crime prevention for freedom, justice, peace and development

1. New dimensions of criminality and crime prevention in the context of development: challenges for the future
2. Criminal justice processes and perspectives in a changing world
3. Victims of crime
4. Youth, crime and justice
5. Formulation and application of United Nations standards and norms in criminal justice

Eighth Congress, Havana, 27 August-7 September 1990

General theme: International cooperation in crime prevention and criminal justice for the twenty-first century

1. Crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development: realities and perspectives of international cooperation
2. Criminal justice policies in relation to problems of imprisonment, other penal sanctions and alternative measures

3. Effective national and international action against: (a) organized crime; (b) terrorist criminal activities
4. Prevention of delinquency, juvenile justice and the protection of the young: policy approaches and directions
5. United Nations norms and guidelines in crime prevention and criminal justice: implementation and priorities for further standard-setting.

Annex III

DECISIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE EIGHTH CONGRESS THAT REQUEST FOLLOW-UP ACTION BY THE NINTH CONGRESS*

1. Computerization of criminal justice

The Secretary-General is requested, in cooperation with the network of regional and interregional institutes for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders, to establish a technical cooperation programme for the systematization and computerization of criminal justice in order to offer training, assess needs, and formulate and execute specific projects, and to report on the results achieved to the Ninth Congress. (General Assembly resolution 45/109, para. 3.)

The Committee is requested, in preparing the provisional agenda for the Ninth Congress, to consider including the question of computerization of the administration of criminal justice as one of the items on the agenda, as well as the organization of the second United Nations workshop on the computerization of criminal justice information within the framework of the Ninth Congress. (Ibid., para. 9.)

2. United Nations Guidelines for the Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency (The Riyadh Guidelines)

The Secretary-General is requested to intensify research on particular situations of social risk and on the exploitation of children, including the use of children as instruments of criminality, with a view to developing comprehensive countermeasures, and to report thereon to the Ninth Congress (General Assembly resolution 45/112, para.7.)

The Committee is recommended to request the Ninth Congress to review the progress made in the promotion and application of the Riyadh Guidelines and of the recommendation contained in the present resolution, under a separate agenda item on juvenile justice, and to keep the matter under constant review. (Ibid., para. 13.)

3. United Nations Rules for the Protection of Juveniles Deprived of their Liberty

The Secretary-General is requested to conduct comparative research, pursue the requisite collaboration and devise strategies to deal with the different categories of serious and persistent young offenders, and to prepare a policy-oriented report thereon to the Ninth Congress. (General Assembly resolution 45/113, para. 9.)

The Ninth Congress is requested to review the progress made on the promotion and application of the Rules and on the recommendations contained in the present resolution, under a separate agenda item on juvenile justice. (Ibid., para. 13.)

---

*The Committee on Crime Prevention and Control is referred to throughout as "the Committee". References to resolutions of the Eighth Congress bear the prefix "B" or "C", indicating the section of chapter I of the report of the Congress in which they may be found.

4. Domestic violence

The Secretary-General is requested to convene a working group of experts, within existing or with extrabudgetary resources, to formulate guidelines or a manual for practitioners concerning the problem of domestic violence for consideration at the Ninth Congress and its regional preparatory meetings, taking into account the conclusions of the report of the Secretary-General on domestic violence (A/CONF.144/17). (General Assembly resolution 45/114, para. 5.)

The Committee is requested to consider placing the topic of domestic violence on the agenda of the Ninth Congress, as a matter of priority. (Ibid., para. 6.)

5. Instrumental use of children in criminal activities

The Secretary-General is requested to study the situation in different countries and to report on the implementation of the present resolution to the Ninth Congress. (General Assembly resolution 45/115, para. 2.)

6. Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials

The Secretary-General is requested to report on the implementation of the Basic Principles to the Ninth Congress. (Resolution B.2 of the Eighth Congress, paras. 5, 7 and 9 (c).)

The Ninth Congress and its preparatory meetings are requested to consider the progress achieved in the implementation of the Basic Principles. (Ibid., para. 10.)

7. Basic Principles on the Role of Lawyers

The Secretary-General is requested to report on the implementation of the Basic Principles to the Ninth Congress. (Resolution B.3 of the Eighth Congress, paras. 5, 7 and 9 (c).)

8. Use of automated information exchange to combat crimes against movable cultural property

The Secretary-General is requested to report to the Ninth Congress on the implementation of the present resolution. (Resolution C.6 of the Eighth Congress, para. 6.)

9. Corruption in government

The Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Branch is requested to develop a draft international code of conduct for public officials and to submit it to the Ninth Congress. (Resolution C.7 of the Eighth Congress, para. 8.)

The Committee is requested to keep the issue of corruption under constant review and to submit the results of the efforts undertaken in pursuance of the present resolution to the Ninth Congress. (Ibid., para. 10.)

10. Computer-related crimes

The Committee is requested, in preparing the provisional agenda for the Ninth Congress, to consider including the issue of computer-related crimes as one of the items on the agenda. (Resolution C.9 of the Eighth Congress, para. 11.)

11. Development of United Nations criminal justice statistical surveys

The Committee is requested to keep the issues relating to criminal justice statistical surveys under review with the aim of placing them on the agenda of the Ninth Congress. (Resolution C.10 of the Eighth Congress, para. 5.)

12. Social aspects of crime prevention and criminal justice in the context of development

The Ninth Congress is invited to examine and update the topics related to this subject in the light of future developments. (Resolution C.14 of the Eighth Congress, para. 10.)

13. Pre-trial detention

The Committee is called upon to submit to the Ninth Congress proposals for further action in the field of pre-trial detention. (Resolution C.17 of the Eighth Congress, para. 4.)

The Ninth Congress and its preparatory meetings are invited to consider these issues further. (Ibid., para. 6.)

14. Transfer of enforcement of penal sanctions

The Committee is requested to consider the question of the transfer of enforcement of penal sanctions and the possibility of the formulation of a model agreement thereon with a view to submitting it to the Ninth Congress for further deliberations. (Resolution C.28 of the Eighth Congress, para. 4.)

15. Development of future procedures for evaluating the extent to which Member States implement United Nations norms and guidelines in criminal justice and crime prevention

It is recommended that the Committee should keep this topic under review and consider placing it on the agenda of the Ninth Congress. (Resolution C.29 of the Eighth Congress, para. 4.)